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July 17, 2006

Ms. Marlene Dortch
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20554

Re: Dockets 94-102, 96-86 and 05-196

Ex parte communication pursuant to Section 1.1206.

Dear Ms. Dortch :

Bill Munn, the new President of the National Emergency Number Association ("NENA"), accompanied by NENA Government Affairs Director Patrick Halley and the undersigned as counsel, met Friday, July 14th, with the Commissioners and staff members listed below. We left behind the attached compilation of information and data about the implementation of wireless and IP E9-1-1.

We also discussed current Congressional activity in these two areas, as well as NENA's interests in the disposition of the NRIC VII reports and the consideration of public safety rechannelization at 700 MHz to accommodate broadband uses. The NENA representatives thanked the Commission for opening a rulemaking on the recent report of the independent panel reviewing the impact of Hurricane Katrina on communications networks, including 9-1-1 systems. We noted the pendency of year-old petitions for reconsideration and clarification of the VOIP E9-1-1 order and for appointment of a numbering administrator to handle the assignment of "pseudo-ANI" numbers used in the routing of E9-1-1 calls.

Commissioners and staff

Chairman Martin, Dan Gonzalez, Tom Navin
Commissioner Copps, Bruce Gottlieb
Commissioner Adelstein, Barry Ohlson, Scott Bergmann
Aaron Goldberger of Commissioner Tate's Office
Commissioner McDowell, Dana Shaffer, Angela Giancarlo

Please direct any questions to the undersigned.

Sincerely,

James R. Hobson

cc: Staff listed above

National 9-1-1 Facts

9-1-1 Call Volume: An estimated 200 million calls are made to 9-1-1 in the U.S. each year. According to the FCC, one-third are wireless calls; in many communities, it's one-half or more of all 9-1-1 calls.

Population Covered with 9-1-1 Service: 99% (at least basic 9-1-1)

Counties/Parishes Covered with 9-1-1 service: 96% (at least basic 9-1-1)
*Note: 300 counties lack E9-1-1 for their landline telephone service.

Basic 9-1-1: Basic 9-1-1 means that when the three-digit number is dialed, the 9-1-1 call is sent via dedicated circuits to a call taker/dispatcher in a local public safety answering point (PSAP), or 9-1-1 call center, who answers the call. The emergency and its location are communicated by voice (or TTY) between the caller and the call taker.

Wireline Enhanced 9-1-1: In areas serviced by enhanced 9-1-1, the call is selectively routed to the proper PSAP for the caller's location, and the PSAP has equipment and database information that display the caller's phone number and address to the call taker. 93% of counties with 9-1-1 coverage have enhanced 9-1-1 for callers. The term "enhanced 9-1-1" is not synonymous with wireless 9-1-1.

Wireless E9-1-1 Phase I: When Phase I has been implemented, the call taker automatically receives the wireless phone number. This is important in the event the wireless phone call is dropped, and may allow PSAP employees to work with the wireless company to identify the wireless subscriber. Phase I also delivers the location of the cell tower handling the call. The call is routed to a PSAP based on cell site/sector information.

Wireless E9-1-1 Phase II: Phase II allows call takers to receive both the caller's wireless phone number and their location information. The call is routed to a PSAP either based on cell site/sector information or on caller location information.

Wireless 9-1-1 Progress:*
The United States has 6125 primary and secondary PSAPs and 3135 Counties which include parishes, independent cities, boroughs and Census areas. Based on NENA's preliminary assessment of the most recent FCC quarterly filings:

- 74.5% of 3135 Counties have some Phase I
- 50.9% of 3135 Counties have some Phase II
- 88.7% of Population have some Phase I
- 76.6% of Population have some Phase II

$335 million: The minimum amount estimated by NENA to pay for the remaining U.S. counties that do not currently have a funding source in place to become Wireless E9-1-1 Phase II enabled.

9-1-1 Calls through VoIP: Business and residential use of Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) telecommunications services is growing at a rapid pace. Methods to bring 9-1-1 calls into E9-1-1 systems have recently become available, and NENA is leading work to develop full E9-1-1 capability for VoIP-based services.

Next Generation Trends: There are currently at least 8 million customers who rely on wireless as their primary service (having given up wireline service or chosen not to use it). Estimates are that 12-15 million households will be using a VoIP service as either a primary or secondary line by the end of 2008.